BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1 Yukon Employees (based on employer payroll counts)

- The number of employees* in June, 2006 18,345
- The number of employees* in June, 2005 18,206
- The difference was an increase of 139
- As a percentage, the increase was 0.8%

* Does not include self-employed workers

In June of 2006, the preliminary number of employees* in the Yukon totalled 18,345. There were 2,236 in Goods-producing Industries, an increase of 350 employees, or 18.6%, over the June 2005 figure of 1,886. In June of this year, there were 15,811 in Service-producing Industries, a decrease of 294 employees, or 1.8%, from the June 2005 figure of 16,105.

2 About the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours

There are two perspectives on Yukon employment. One, based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), provides the perspective from a sample of households reporting experience of employment and unemployment. The other, based on the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), provides a perspective on the number of employees based on employer administrative payroll records. The LFS is generally well known and is the focus of a regular series of monthly publications by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics. SEPH is less well-known but has the advantage of being a monthly census of all in-scope businesses maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts. Public Institutions Division of Statistics Canada provides information for general government services at the territorial level. *However, those enterprises primarily involved in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and military personnel of defense services are excluded.*[1] It should also be noted that **SEPH does NOT include self-employed workers** in any of its figures. In June 2006, the Labour Force Survey estimated 2,400 self-employed Yukoners.

Comparisons between the LFS estimates of employment and the SEPH report of the number of employees will reveal differences which are largely due to the exclusion of self-employed workers and employees having more than one job at a time. For example, it is entirely possible to have SEPH report 17,000 paid employees in a month which could be filled by 8,500 workers each working two jobs; or 15,000 working one job and 500 working two jobs and 333 working three jobs. Historically, the number of multiple job holders reported by the LFS has varied between 700 and 1,400 with an average of just over 1,000 from 1992 through 2005. What we do not know from the LFS is how many jobs multiple job holders held in a given month.

The most current month's figures released are always preliminary and are revised the following month. Caution should be used when using the most current month's figures as the revisions are sometimes significant.

[1] See http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2612&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2#top for further information.

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3 Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Number of Employees*	Goods-Producing Industries	Construction	Service-Producing Industries	Trade	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries
2006	**Jun (p)**	**18,345**	**2,236**	**1,016**	**15,811**	**2,040**	**1,018**	**534**
	May (r)	17,392	1,917	841	15,244	1,944	968	567
	Apr	16,162	1,612	703	14,350	1,772	937	546
	Mar	16,432	1,835	960	14,365	1,736	923	556
	Feb	16,130	1,682	917	14,205	1,938	896	541
	Jan	15,715	1,665	905	13,893	1,966	895	544
2005	Dec	16,577	1,692	885	14,725	2,245	893	x
	Nov	16,388	1,547	907	14,673	2,251	901	x
	Oct	17,114	1,801	1,043	15,135	2,192	945	x
	Sep	17,669	1,896	1,082	15,587	2,302	976	x
	Aug	17,834	1,943	1,078	15,673	2,339	1,003	x
	Jul	17,884	1,991	1,049	15,664	2,310	1,001	x
	Jun	18,206	1,886	1,024	16,105	2,404	987	x
	May	16,603	1,436	750	14,991	2,269	948	x
	Apr	15,471	1,132	534	14,172	2,158	925	x
	Mar	15,516	973	464	14,387	2,136	924	x
	Feb	15,297	894	443	14,268	2,190	878	x
	Jan	14,991	890	436	13,971	2,110	868	x
2004	Dec	15,589	1,097	563	14,343	2,211	870	556
	Nov	15,839	1,245	645	14,446	2,195	889	555
	Oct	16,475	1,561	840	14,766	2,275	970	525
	Sep	16,901	1,688	848	15,062	2,250	994	529
	Aug	16,782	1,787	877	14,845	2,292	974	564
	Jul	17,100	1,783	883	15,168	2,357	962	530
	Jun	17,486	1,628	791	15,734	2,371	1,073	520
	May	16,398	1,357	661	14,946	2,231	1,157	547
	Apr	15,014	1,019	481	13,911	2,155	1,119	544
	Mar	14,841	894	389	13,799	2,100	1,086	562
	Feb	14,599	801	382	13,656	2,068	1,064	576
	Jan	14,423	809	355	13,464	2,149	1,062	552
2003	Jun	17,162	1,784	1,045	15,287	2,356	1,077	640
2002	Jun	15,999	1,308	817	14,584	2,114	940	588
2001	Jun	15,666	1,460	959	14,098	2,018	883	552
2000	Jun	15,893	1,345	598	14,479	2,053	943	545
1999	Jun	15,881	1,708	818	14,102	1,961	771	610
1998	Jun	15,342	1,535	753	13,658	1,962	643	595
1997	Jun	15,293	2,320	1,318	12,743	2,013	660	524
1996	Jun	14,211	2,139	1,299	11,911	2,048	641	536
Average June 1996 to 2006		**16,317**	**1,759**	**949**	**14,410**	**2,122**	**876**	**564**

* *also includes unclassified industry employees*

Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 281-0023

x = suppressed for confidentiality
(p) = preliminary
(r) = revised

- The seasonal cycle in the Goods-producing sector sees more employees during the June through October time period than during the November through May months. In 2004 and 2005, the July/August months have roughly twice as many employees in the Goods-producing industries as do January/February of each year. This is consistent with historical fluctuations observed in this sector.
- The Service-producing sector is also influenced by seasonal fluctuations; there are more employees in the summer months, as would be expected with increased tourism traffic.
- Of current interest in the Goods-producing sector are the six months for which 2006 data is available (January thru June). For the months of January, February, April and May, there have been dramatic increases reported as being the highest ever in the number of employees for those respective months since 1991. March and June have the second highest March and June ever reported. The specific industries within this Goods-producing sector cannot be identified, although the Construction industry contributes roughly half of all employees to this sector at this time.
- In contrast to movement in the Goods-producing sector noted above, the number of employees in the Service-producing sector for the first six months of 2006 was consistent with previous patterns.

4 Service-Producing Industries, continued...

		Finance and Insurance	Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	Educational Services	Health care and Social Assistance	Accommodation and Food Services	Public Administration*
2006	**Jun (p)**	**339**	**270**	**1,485**	**1,014**	**2,113**	**5,368**
	May (r)	321	285	1,465	1,014	1,772	5,375
	Apr	334	231	1,473	965	1,577	5,153
	Mar	311	221	1,541	979	1,540	5,179
	Feb	305	228	1,486	964	1,523	4,976
	Jan	321	211	1,397	962	1,435	4,773
2005	Dec	351	200	1,455	931	1,533	5,116
	Nov	339	206	1,462	922	1,577	4,983
	Oct	345	214	1,437	960	1,833	5,189
	Sep	355	232	1,261	961	2,058	5,351
	Aug	398	279	789	925	2,225	5,476
	Jul	441	290	781	929	2,275	5,433
	Jun	408	315	1,281	1,000	2,091	5,363
	May	371	249	1,315	957	1,599	5,208
	Apr	317	220	1,379	934	1,350	4,947
	Mar	342	224	1,441	942	1,351	5,044
	Feb	338	213	1,428	947	1,250	5,081
	Jan	320	220	1,326	928	1,164	5,179
2004	Dec	329	215	1,379	945	1,323	5,199
	Nov	392	213	1,378	931	1,396	5,114
	Oct	365	237	1,349	911	1,575	5,101
	Sep	348	236	1,233	913	1,694	5,295
	Aug	347	271	602	891	1,879	5,403
	Jul	343	300	602	950	2,053	5,415
	Jun	341	292	1,300	975	1,949	5,246
	May	351	231	1,318	973	1,653	5,018
	Apr	334	210	1,339	966	1,148	4,784
	Mar	321	201	1,362	990	1,054	4,784
	Feb	302	217	1,363	906	1,046	4,867
	Jan	306	214	1,258	970	997	4,708
2003	Jun	308	207	1,461	927	1,724	5,040
2002	Jun	306	172	1,364	964	1,476	5,128
2001	Jun	312	188	1,367	925	1,433	5,064
2000	Jun	303	178	1,654	872	1,438	5,070
1999	Jun	296	202	1,533	864	1,655	4,919
1998	Jun	295	217	1,429	735	1,649	4,751
1997	Jun	277	220	1,274	837	1,783	3,880
1996	Jun	267	189	1,193	893	1,824	3,099
Average June 1996 to 2006		**314**	**223**	**1,395**	**910**	**1,740**	**4,812**

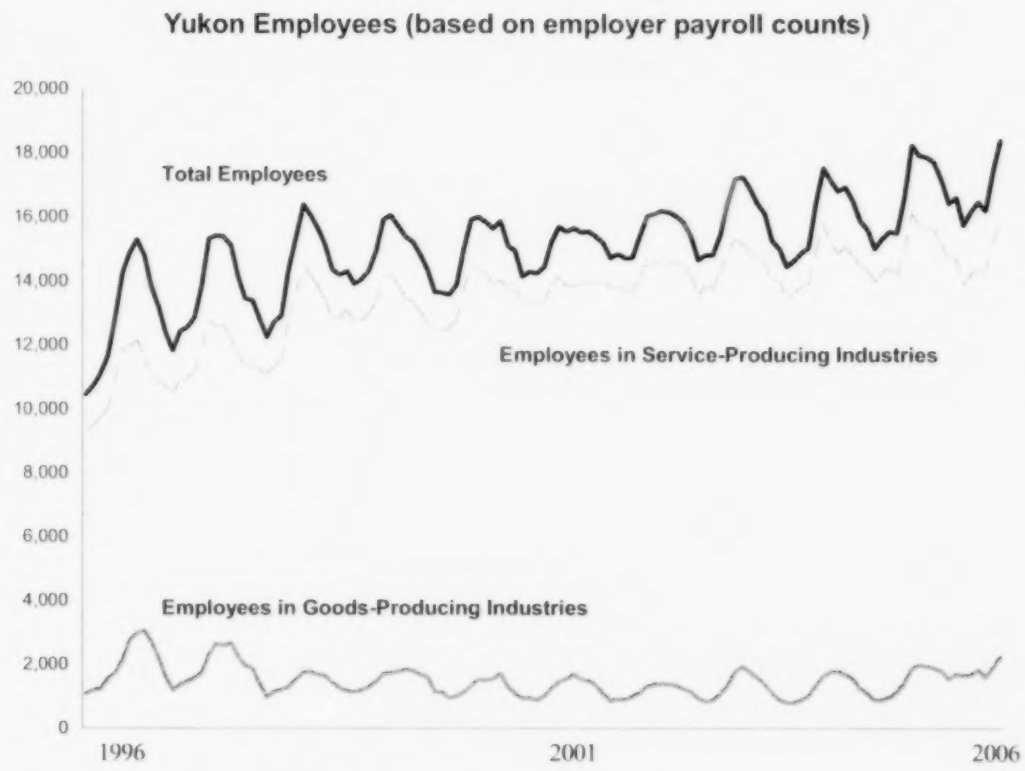
* *Public adminstration includes all levels of government (federal, territorial, municipal and First Nations). Public Administration does not include teachers, college instructors etc. or health care workers who are captured in the Educational Services and Health and Social Service industries respectively.*

(p) = preliminary (r) = revised

Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 281-0023

- The largest industry in the Service-producing sector is Public Adminstration. In 2005, the number of employees in Public Administration ranged from a low of 4,947 in April to a high of 5,476 in August. Public Administration has generally shown a steady increase over the last several years.
- From 1996 to 2005, on average for the month of June, the Public Adminstration sector has accounted for 29.4% of all Yukon employees. In June 2006, the number of employees in Public Administration (5,368) was consistent with this historical trend, accounting for 29.3% of all Yukon employees.
- As would be expected, the Accomodation and Food Services industry show the most seasonal fluctuation of all Service-producing industries. The number of employees in this industry nearly doubles in the summer months (June, July, August) when compared to January and February.

5 Yukon Employees, January 1996 to June 2006



- The above graph highlights the cyclical nature of employment in the Yukon, with increased employees through the summer months and a decrease through the winter.
- The graph also highlights that gains in the number of employees over the last 10 years have mainly been in the Service-producing industries.
- Notable as well is the anomaly of the number of Goods-producing sector employees in the first six months of 2006. As was noted earlier in this report, the number of employees in this sector has held relatively steady since the summer of 2005 and did not experience the usual contraction that was historically experienced in this sector.

Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 281-0023

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